

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXV. No. 104

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBERTS THEATRE, 334 st., between 5th and 6th av.—MEN AND ACTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—MEN AND ACTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF HAMLET.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROU FROU.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner of Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—FIFTH; OR, THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES.

ROBERTS THEATRE, Bowery.—JEW OF SOUTH WARK—JOURNALS, DANCING, &c.—LA JOUEUSE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEWBO MINSTERLEY, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEWBO MINSTERLEY, &c.

TRAVANTY OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRAXY'S MINSTERLEY.

ST. FRANCISCO MINSTERLEY, 235 Broadway.—ETIOPIAN MINSTERLEY, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTERLEY, 720 Broadway.—CHINO-CHOW-HI.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE NEW HIBERNIAN.

ROBERTS OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ROBERTS' MINSTERLEY—MARKS AND FAIR.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

HIPPODROME PARISIEN, corner 3d av. and 6th st.—EQUESTRIAN FEATS. Afternoon and evening.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 31 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 14, 1870.

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THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, which left New York on Saturday, the 2d inst., arrived at Brest at ten o'clock yesterday morning, all well.

AN INTERESTING INQUIRY.—What's the matter between Senator Cole, of California, and the Secretary of the United States Senate, who also hails from the Golden State?

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ABOLISHED.—The bill abolishing this Board has been signed by the Governor, and is, therefore, now a law. The duties of this Board under the new Charter will be transferred mainly to the Board of Aldermen to be elected in May.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—That of Walter Brown, the American champion oarsman, as instructor of rowing to the Naval School at Annapolis. Secretary Robeson, we doubt not, and the boys of the Academy will soon learn to be proud of their champion rower.

A SORROW FOR A SKILL.—The Broadway Arcade scheme at Albany. It is too preposterous to suppose that the parties concerned in it have any idea of undertaking the work. They are only aiming at the right of way to sell it, and the parties buying it will be sold.

THE AUSTRIAN CABINET CRISIS is ended. Count Pototoki is Premier of a new ministry. The Polish element seems to be fairly represented. Herr Tschabuschnig is Minister of Justice and Public Instruction. The familiar name of Count E. de Taaffe appears as Minister of Interior and War. The diplomacy of the empire is evidently being reconstructed with the view to eventualities towards Rome after Easter.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.—It is to be hoped that Mr. Tweed, with some consideration for our taxpayers, will be cautious in reference to any further experiments in new pavement. The Broadway pavement is excellent; the Belgian pavement would do if the stones were only made twice as deep as they are. All the rest of our new pavements, wood, asphalt and tar puddle, have proved, or most likely will prove, failures or costly experiments.

France—The New Constitution—The Prospect.

The constitutional crisis begotten of the Emperor's letter has at last arrived in France. The *Senatus Consultum*, which we published in the HERALD of yesterday, defines the situation and makes it plain to France and the world what the Emperor's present reform movement really means. It was not unnatural that the members of the Corps Legislatif should be desirous to discuss the *Senatus Consultum*; for in spite of all that the Emperor and his Ministers have said about the plebiscite of 1852, and the connection of the same with this latest movement, thinking men everywhere, both in and out of France, will persist in calling it a new constitution. The Emperor, however, has, as we had expected, refused to allow the lower house any such privilege. Yesterday the lower house was adjourned until after the plebiscite has been voted upon by the people, which, it is thought, will take place between the 1st and the 9th of May. A cable despatch which we print this morning has it that the proclamation of the Emperor to the French people in relation to the new constitution will be published to-morrow. Meanwhile France is in a state of the wildest excitement. The Cabinet is divided, Paris is divided, France is divided; and while the partisans of the empire are enthusiastic the opponents of the empire are sullen, angry, vengeful. Between now and the 9th of May French news, in spite of imperial precautions, will be lively and full of interest.

Now that we have the text of the *Senatus Consultum* before us we can speak with some plainness of its merits and demerits. We cannot refuse to admit that the State paper read to the Senate by M. Ollivier on the 28th of March is marked by great ability. It is really an instructive and skillfully prepared document. That it expresses the Emperor's views we are bound to believe, but there are not a few who will find it hard to reconcile the sentiments of that paper with the previously published sentiments of the Emperor. It is very difficult to think that the author of the *comp d'etat*, the author of the "Life of Julius Caesar," and the framer of this new constitution is one and the same man. It is very well to say that the concessions of 1860, of 1866 and of 1867 were the natural and proper fruit, though somewhat late, of the plebiscite of 1852. The connection is well made out; but it would have been, perhaps, more honest if the Emperor and his advisers had confessed that necessity had been laid upon them and that this present concession, like the others which have preceded, is made because the interests of the Bonaparte dynasty required it. Fifteen years ago France was taught by its imperial preceptor that the people, to be happy and prosperous, must submit to the strong will of one man. Undivided authority was what France needed in the form of her government. In other words, a Caesar to France was a *must*. Now M. Ollivier, speaking for his imperial master, finds merits in the checks and balances of the ancient Venetian constitution, and sees something to admire in the constitutions of England and of the United States. France gave up all power to the Emperor in 1852. The Emperor, not disposed to abuse that trust, but ever willing to use it for the good of France, has carefully watched his opportunities, and as occasion has offered he has restored to France slowly, but effectively, what France gave him. Hence the concession of 1860, which gave both Chambers the right of voting an address to the speech from the throne. Hence the concession of 1867, which gave them the right of interpellation. Hence the concession of 1869, which gave the Senate the right of initiative. Hence, too, the concession of a responsible Ministry. All these concessions, with this latest *Senatus Consultum*, have come forth at the proper time from the blessed plebiscite of 1852. Thus the Emperor fulfills his oft-repeated promise of "crowning the edifice." M. Ollivier claims for this great work, which has been eighteen years in progress, the character of originality—"a work which," as he says, "will be imitated hereafter."

With this work before us we cannot say it is entitled to be called original. It is long since the merits of the English constitution were known even to Frenchmen. It is well nigh a century since the United States exhibited to the world an improved copy of the same. If it had been convenient for the Emperor and his friends it would have been easy for them to give France in 1854 or in 1860 the constitution which is offered her to-day. France is a republic like the United States, because the basis of the constitution is universal suffrage. France is a monarchy like Great Britain, because the crown of the constitution is adorned with a crown. To combine universal suffrage with monarchy was the Emperor's difficulty as well as his ambition and his necessity. His new constitution accordingly is a somewhat skillful combination of the excellences of the British and American systems. The lower house will correspond exactly to the British House of Commons and to our House of Representatives. The Senate will occupy the place of our Senate and of the British House of Lords; but it will be wanting in the elements which give character to both. Its members will not be hereditary legislators, as in Great Britain, or elective, as in the United States. That the lower house will prove efficient there can be no manner of doubt. The life and energy and intellect of France will gravitate towards it. Young France, impatient to be heard, will rush to it open-mouthed. But the Senate! We cannot think that it will command very much respect. They will be men for the most part who cannot afford to despise thirty thousand francs, who have some merits which the vulgar world has failed to recognize, scholars some of them, adventurers many, but one and all devoted to the Emperor and his dynasty. Whether directly appointed by the Emperor or elected on his recommendation, they will owe their places mainly to his favor. The Emperor has very wisely reserved to himself the right which is enjoyed by the English Crown—of adding to the Senate when additions may be found necessary. To prevent the deadlock which has more than once been experienced in this country, and which the threatened use of the royal prerogative made an end of in Great Britain in 1832, the Em-

peror in such circumstances will be able to increase the number of Senators, but it will not be possible for him to create more than twenty annually. Departing from both the American and English practice, the new French constitution permits Ministers to be present at debates in both houses and to claim a hearing when necessary. On the whole, we cannot refuse to admit that it is a good enough constitution—as good as the Emperor could make out of the materials at his command, and as good as was compatible with his purposes and necessities. But we cannot call it original, and certainly we cannot call it perfect. If it works well we shall not be sorry. If it does not work well it will be as easy for the Emperor under the new arrangement as under the old to appeal again to the people. He seems to, but in reality he does not, abandon the reins. So long as he lives he will hold them, and the grip will be firm.

The situation is really interesting. France is ill at ease. There is much grumbling all over and about many things. The trial of the Emperor's cousin has engendered a bad spirit. Injustice and foul play are words in many mouths. It is not a good time to go to the country and ask a vote of confidence. But France is in the Emperor's hands as the bird is in the cage. Every officer of the army, every chief of every department down to the mayor of the humblest village is his sworn servant. The result of the plebiscite cannot be doubted. The Emperor will win. He cannot but win. But the times will be lively. We shall await the Emperor's proclamation with some impatience. But we look for no serious trouble until the first general election after liberty has been restored to the municipalities. We wish the Emperor all success, but we wish to see France take her place among free nations.

The Troubles of the New Dominion.

The questions and complications now looming up in the neighboring province of Canada are not to be lightly treated. They present matters that are already of dreadful note to the New Dominion, and they may become of national importance to the United States. The tide of events seems to be irresistibly floating the whole North British possessions into the Union, and although the Parliamentary leaders buffet against it they cannot prevent the final consummation. At present the New Dominion is afflicted with a Fenian alarm, a war against Winnipeg, and disaffection in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and, to a certain extent, even in Montreal, Toronto and the Dominion capital. We have heretofore shown that this disaffection is spreading and now threatens a dissolution of the Dominion, a return to the old separate colonial governments, and, it may be, even a colonial war of independence against Great Britain. In regard to the Fenian alarm, we cannot say that the Canadians need be in much perturbation. The greatest evil the Fenian aggressions seem able to do them is simply the keeping up of an alarm, which calls for expenditures, money, taxes and public grumbling, and serves the Fenian purpose in so far that it makes the Canadian people wretched and dissatisfied. As to the Winnipeg war, the great expedition now being fitted out to take the field in that far away province early in May is apt to come to grief. Winnipeg will prove a Warsaw to any force Canada can send against her. Besides, there are complications that are liable to entangle Canada with the United States. The Fenians may harass the expedition on the lakes or in passing the Sault Ste. Marie canal, or through Minnesota, or the government may and is quite likely to forbid its passage through our grounds altogether. Hence complications may arise for which Winnipeg could never pay. We advise Canada to accept the cheapest and most natural solution of all her difficulties in annexation.

BROADWAY MORNING GLORIES.—April, as its very name implies, is the real opening month of the merry spring. On quaint old monuments in classic lands we find the youth Aprilis carved with many an odd device—as a prancing, capering juvenile, who gayly brandishes a rattle, and would, no doubt, be tickled with a straw. Rattles are not altogether the fashion on Broadway, excepting in a metaphoric sense; but straws begin to appear on the heads of the ladies and in the toying grasp of thirsty gentlemen. These straws, too, show which way the wind blows; for it is already the "soft spring," and yesterday's temperature verged upon "passionate summer," while zephyrs bland replaced the nor'easters of the preceding week. Our grand thoroughfare was a blaze of youth and beauty. From the Battery to the Park was one bewildering procession of feminine loveliness. The animated blue bells, daisies, lilies and rosebuds of the great metropolis held high carnival, and of a verity "Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these."

THE CHURCH AND THE SPANISH CLERGY.—We have the report from Paris that the Court of Rome has decided to forbid the clergy of Spain from taking the oath to support the new State constitution. If this is true we may look soon for a revolutionary convulsion in Spain compared with which all her past civil feuds and insurrectionary troubles will appear as trifles. The State has the army, but the Church has a strong foothold among the people of Spain, and if the Court of Rome has decided upon a trial of strength between these hostile forces, though we may predict what the end will be, it will hardly be reached without a bloody and terrible struggle.

COAL STRIKES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The bulls in the coal market are still at work keeping up their sensational and periodical strikes among the miners in Pennsylvania. The ironmongers in the same State are also managing to get up strikes among their workmen. These strikes, very singularly, seem to occur just about the time Congress is legislating upon the tariff, particularly the duties on coal and iron, a matter in which the Pennsylvania monopolists have an undivided interest.

PROGRESS OF MEXICAN BRIGANDAGE.—The latest form it has assumed is that of a combination of young men to rob the churches. We are really afraid that Mr. Seward's hopes of self-government in Mexico are destined to prove such things "as dreams are made of." What is General Grant's opinion? We expect to hear one of these days.

The End of the Paraguayan War—Reported Death of Lopez.

We have so often reported the death of Lopez that we generally doubt even so-called "confirmed" reports of it from Brazilian sources; but the despatch published elsewhere gives such full particulars that we are compelled to believe it. Only the other day Lopez had gained a decisive victory over the allies, being in strong force and fully determined to continue the Paraguayan war to an indefinite issue. The allies several months ago had withdrawn entirely, leaving the country in the hands of a provisional government, and so completely ignoring Lopez that a casual student of the war might have believed he was of no importance whatever. Then again Lopez was fleeing to Bolivia, was not quite captured two or three times and has died oftener than any other man even in South America. Now, it seems, he was surrounded, and, refusing to surrender, was killed by a Brazilian lancer, while his mother, sister and Mrs. Lynch were captured.

If it be true that he is dead, then the Paraguayan war is ended. He was the heart and soul, the brain and nerve that inspired, planned, directed and executed it. The people were his, and his slightest words were edicts that they promptly obeyed. They have remained unashamedly true to him and Paraguay through six years of a war waged with unrelenting bitterness by powerful enemies. With the little band of soldiers that his little republic could muster he met at every turn the overwhelming force of the invaders, and after his army was depleted and worn out with sickness and death even the women of the country took arms and served. The question of his personal character is one that needs to be fully studied—for upon it devolves the solution of a diplomatic problem now pending in our own Congress—but that he was a tyrant is wholly disproved by the steady devotion of his people. With his death and the close of the Paraguayan war ends the record of one of the most hardy fights of a weak nation against a stronger that has been seen since the first making of history. It has not been wholly a fight of Fabian tactics, such as Fabius conducted against Hannibal or Russia against Napoleon, although it has partaken of that character at times. In the main, it has been a fair stand up fight, wherein bravery, patriotism and skill have been pitted against numbers, and bravery, patriotism and skill would have won the day had the leader been spared.

Mr. Washburn's Postal Telegraph Bill.

The House Committee on Postal Telegraphs has finally instructed Mr. Washburn, its chairman, to report his bill, introduced in the House January 21, to establish postal telegraphs throughout the United States. It provides for an equitable apportionment and purchase of the lines now in use by private corporations and the exclusive operation of them thereafter by the Postmaster General, under the rules and regulations of the Post Office Department. The wires are to be operated in connection with the post offices and post roads, so that telegraphic messages, stamped, can be dropped in the post offices or the lamp boxes, delivered like letters by the city carriers, and carried by post to points beyond or out of the direct neighborhood of telegraph stations. The money order system, so popular in the postal regulations at present, is also to be adapted to the new telegraphic system, and all the numberless benefits accruing to the people through the mail are to be thus multiplied and increased by the new regulation of the postal telegraphs.

These benefits, which so directly touch the people, are not, however, the greatest good to be derived from Mr. Washburn's bill. It deals in a direct manner with one of the greatest evils that ever beset a republican government—one which is almost a mere abstraction in the minds of the people, although they and their pockets and their principles are directly affected by it. It upsets the great telegraphic monopoly which for years has almost controlled the press of the nation, and which, through its commercial and financial despatches, has even controlled the markets and tampered with the national securities. We hope that Congress will immediately take up the bill and press it to a successful issue. Mr. Washburn is well supplied with statistics from England, Switzerland, France and other European nations where the government system is in operation, and he will present a powerful argument, which, it is to be hoped, even the gigantic lobby of the monopoly will fail to overthrow.

SWIFT JUSTICE.—John Brennan, a Philadelphia footpad, assaulted an old gentleman named Marsh on Tuesday morning, about three o'clock, at the corner of Prince and Greene streets, beat him severely and stole his watch. Brennan was captured immediately, and on Wednesday he was sentenced by Judge Bedford to fifteen years and six months in the State Prison. He is probably picking rock already at Sing Sing, regretting his strange misapprehension of the ways of New York justice and sighing for the good old days in Philadelphia. When such a sentence as that is sprung on a man within thirty-six hours it is apt to have a salutary effect on his "pals," who literally know not what a day may bring forth.

A DESPATCH from Yokohama states that divers who have been down in the Onetia report that her whole stern had been cut away. This shows the extent of the shock she must have received, and which an English Court of Inquiry agreed was not enough to give the captain of the Bombay any cause for uneasiness about her. We shall probably hear the whole truth of the story from the gallant survivors of the wreck, who have just arrived in San Francisco.

JUSTICE AT LAST.—Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, has just pardoned a Northern man from the Penitentiary who had been sentenced to seventeen years' imprisonment for negro stealing. He was convicted in 1863 and had, therefore, served about seven years of the term of sentence. The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in commenting upon this event, remarks that "this may be set down as the last of the immediate consequences of slavery in Kentucky." Rather the first, we would suggest, of the consequences of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. It is no crime now to steal a nigger in Kentucky.

Neglect of Our Navy.

England, ever mindful of her commerce, pushing it in every direction, driving out all competitors and making the barren rock from which emanates the majority of the ships of the world the great monetary centre, never loses sight of her navy, and increases it in proportion to the advance of her mercantile marine. To England is the world indebted for all that is progressive in naval architecture; while with infinitely greater resources than England ever had or ever will possess we lag far behind when we should have long since taken the lead. Half the great telegraphic cables that now cross the ocean would never have been laid but for that wonder of the age, the Great Eastern, which, although pronounced at one time a commercial failure, has now become indispensable when submarine cables are to be laid. The English no sooner fail in one enterprise with the Great Eastern than they adapt her to another, and when the business of laying cables is finished she remains the most stupendous ram for war purposes in existence, and could run down the largest ships on the ocean without scratching her paint-work.

Another stupendous undertaking has just been brought to a successful termination in England—viz., the sending of a great iron floating dock to the Bermuda Islands, those barren rocks that stand as sentinels over our sea coast, watching our every movement, and prepared at any moment to send forth from their reef-protected harbors a force of iron ships to hurl destruction on our defenceless sea coast towns. The arrival of the dock at Bermuda is very suggestive. England means to be prepared for contingencies, and in this successful movement has made the Bermuda Islands the most important naval station on the coast of North America. Of course at that point all the British war vessels sent to the North American station will assemble, and in case of war the dock will insure repairs to vessels disabled in action, or it might, indeed, be towed into one of the outlying harbors of our coast, any one of which could be taken and held by a foreign foe of any naval pretensions.

For fifteen years we have done nothing towards increasing the number of our naval dry docks, and our vessels-of-war in Boston and New York have in many instances to depend upon the docks belonging to private individuals. If Congress should be asked to appropriate a million of dollars to build such an iron dock as the Bermuda the applicants would probably be denounced in committee as akin to mad. Many of the Congressmen who would be appealed to would not know the use of a dock, and would doubtless inquire, as an amiable old sea dog of a Secretary of the Navy did some years ago in reference to a floating dock, "How many miles an hour can she make under steam, and who commands her?"

This successful experiment of sending out the iron floating dock Bermuda is but the beginning of the end. In a short time floating docks will be sent to all the British Islands in the West Indies, to Honduras, and wherever else Great Britain may hold jurisdiction. While we are letting slip an opportunity to acquire on the most easy terms the finest harbor in the West Indies, which would be an advanced protection to our coast and commerce, and from which we could dominate over all the British merchant vessels passing through the Caribbean Sea, England will be surrounding us with iron ships and iron floating docks *ad infinitum*. It is a reflection upon the intelligence of the nation that we cannot foresee from the past what is to be the policy of Great Britain in the future—viz., to cripple our commerce and get it into her own hands, as she has always done with those nations that she could crush with her powerful navy. The effect of one or two rebel cruisers against our commerce has not been unobserved by the British authorities, who see in the doings of those rovers a lesson that can put in practice when the great conflict takes place—as soon or later it must—between Great Britain and the United States.

We have claims against England that we cannot give up unless we are content to stand dishonored before all the nations of the earth. We cannot commence hostilities with that insignificant little State of Venezuela, as has been proposed in Congress for some comparatively trifling claims, when we let England go scot free for injuries that have almost destroyed us as a commercial nation. We have yet to meet Great Britain on the ocean in a hand-to-hand fight that will decide whether or not we are fit to hold the eminent position as a naval Power that we claim for ourselves, and will also decide whether or not we are at liberty to extend our domain in this hemisphere. The latter question has already arisen. Mr. Thornton has lately notified Mr. Fish that according to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty we have no right to acquire territory outside of our present limits, and that our treaty with Colombia in relation to opening a ship canal across the isthmus, claiming exclusive rights for America, is in contravention of the former agreement. Now it remains to be seen whether or not we will succumb to Great Britain in these matters. If we do not we must build up a navy. The transportation of that great iron dock to Bermuda is suggestive of the fact that Great Britain intends to remain some time in the Western Hemisphere, and will lose no opportunity to strengthen her position here. We must see, therefore, that she does not do it in a manner that will redound to our discredit or to our future detriment.

THE NUTMEG STATE LOOKING UP.—The morality and patriotism of the people in the "Land of Steady Habits" are looking up. After electing a debauchee Chief of the Police of one of their principal cities and allowing a first class prize fight to come off uninterruptedly within their borders only a few weeks ago, a considerable part of the militia force of the State has just captured a couple of prize "millers" from this city and their escort, and the Court sent a number of them to the State Prison for periods varying from two to five years. This is one salutary reform already inaugurated in Connecticut under the new democratic régime—that is to be.

STAGNATION IN WALL STREET.—Since the recent *fiasco* of the gold "bulls" Wall Street is as quiet as on a holiday in midsummer. The people have lost the *casosethes speculandi* and are given to more legitimate pursuits.

Proposed Telegraph Cable from California to China.

We learn through our Washington correspondence that Mr. Cyrus W. Field is endeavoring to get a charter from Congress for an ocean telegraph line from California to China and Japan by the way of the Sandwich Islands. This would completely girdle the earth. We have as yet but few details of the project, and do not know if this be a rival scheme or intended to supersede that of Mr. Collins for a telegraph line by the way of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands to Asia, which has been before Congress for more than a year past. At all events, such a proposition from Mr. Field, who is a practical man and thoroughly understands the matter, shows that the scheme of connecting China and Japan with the American Continent is assuming shape, and that it will be carried out before long. There is no doubt that cables could be laid under the Pacific by the route indicated. The distance from California to the Sandwich Islands is little over two thousand miles. From thence to Japan, or even to Shanghai, is about four thousand miles, or little more. Between the Sandwich Islands and Japan or China and on the direct route there are many islands which could be used for intermediate stations if the distance should be found too great for a single cable. To make the connection, therefore, by this route is perfectly practicable. By the way of the Aleutian Islands no single ocean cable need be over six or seven hundred miles long; but there would have to be many more cables and stations on this line. However, the project by this route is also practicable. The question, then, is simply one of comparative cost and convenience. As a matter of convenience in working the line the direct route across the Pacific by way of the Sandwich Islands has the advantage. Besides, there is considerable trade and intercourse with the Sandwich Islands, which would give a local business to the telegraph. But it is of great importance that we should have without delay direct telegraphic communication with China and Japan by one route or the other. England is pushing her telegraph connections by the way of Egypt and India to that part of the world, knowing that they will enlarge and extend her commerce. Let us not be behind in the race. We have greater natural advantages and are in a better position for trade with China and Japan. It will be short-sightedness on our part if we do not use them. The telegraph is the mighty agent of commerce and progress. Let us have without delay direct telegraphic communication with Asia.

MR. DILLON'S DECLINATION.—In a letter to the Mayor, we are sorry to say, Mr. R. J. Dillon declines his appointment as one of the new Commissioners of the Central Park. He says that from the very inception of the scheme he labored in the cause for five years, down to the time of the adoption of the plan for laying out the Park, and that this fact should be considered a sufficient reason for excusing him from further service. We think otherwise. But he complains of "the artificiality" by which the Park "is now disgraced," and pleads that this is beyond remedy, and that "not much now remains to be done except to stop the progress of useless and tasteless ornamentation, and to adopt a new system of planting which will give cool and refreshing shade to the walks and drives." We think that even to this extent Mr. Dillon's services are desirable; but as his letter is evidently decisive we can only regret the loss of a man so well qualified for the position declined.

TIMELY WARNINGS to burglars and highway robbers have been given to all of these lawless tribes in the sentences to Sing Sing administered by Judge Bedford within the last two days. A few decisive examples of this sort from time to time operate as a wholesome terror to evil doers.

AN UNLUCKY ANGEL.—Angel Santa Anna, son of the veteran Mexican General, Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, as a Mexican revolutionist. Taken prisoner and sentenced to be shot, this young man will be lucky should he escape, as his governor has several times escaped, with simple banishment.

WANTED.—The names of the individuals who missed when the name of General McClellan was mentioned at the late reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, in Philadelphia, on Saturday last.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.—W. A. Mercer, of Pennsylvania; N. W. Hayes, of England; D. D. Caldwell, of Indiana; E. Comstock, of Rome; Captain Hamilton, of the United States Army, and T. Hinkley, of Philadelphia, are at the Grand Hotel.

Nathaniel Page, of Albion; D. A. McCutcheon, of Syracuse; W. H. Abbott and G. J. Brennan, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captain C. C. Comstock, of San Francisco; F. Rollman, of Boston, and Alexander Ely, of Rochester, are at the Coleman House.

J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Lieutenant Watson, of the United States Navy; R. W. H. Jarvis, of Hartford, and Colonel Hubbard, of Connecticut, are at the Hoffman House.

General McCook, of Colorado; J. O. Bowen, of Pennsylvania; J. E. Kingsley, of Philadelphia, and A. Hollingsworth, of Boston, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

Captain L. B. Jones, of Memphis; General Schofield, of the United States Army; Smith Owen, of Rhode Island; S. E. Griscomb, of Pennsylvania, and H. Easton, of Baltimore, are at the Astor House.

Count de Magalhães, of Paris; Benjamin Perce, of the Coast Survey; Arthur H. Lewis, of Liverpool; D. W. Gooch, of Massachusetts, and Ralph Heap, of England, are at the Brevort House.

W. H. Stewart, of Maine; K. S. Maheny, of Syracuse; S. K. Reider, of Toledo; B. E. Chase, of Boston; W. B. Kinner, of China; S. S. Moore, of Philadelphia; Baron Dresser and W. W. Elliott, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Personal Notes.—The memorial fund for Stanton's widow and children amounts to \$148,000. That for Lincoln's widow amounts to not a cent. Is it the difference in the qualities of the two men or of the two women that causes the difference in the sums?

Footers will play in French at the Boston *Club* next Saturday, assisted by the New York *Club* company. His first French bill will consist of "Les Jours de Cadix," "On Demande un Gouverneur" and "Les Deux Aveugles," an opera of Offenbach. "On Demande un Gouverneur" is the play in which he first appeared, playing Frederick de Mar-sail.

FIRE IN BAYARD STREET.

At half-past eleven o'clock last night a fire broke out on the first floor of No. 84 Bayard street, occupied by Morris Goldstein as a clothing store. The stock was damaged \$1,000; covered by insurance. The building, owned by Mrs. Morris Goldstein, was damaged \$200; also insured. Cause of fire unknown.